[illegible] C[illegible]

Number [illegible] of Volume XXI. | SALISBURY, N. [illegible]UST 21, 1840.

TERMS OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN
PUBLISHED WEEKLY [illegible]
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Friday, at $2 per annum, in advance, or [illegible] if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. ☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square (for 340 ems, or fifteen lines of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of [illegible] per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, *must be free of Postage.*

Prospectus for the Extra Globe.

This paper will be published until the Presidential Election in November, 1840, with one number afterward giving the result in detail and an index.

Twenty-six numbers will be issued. A large surplus of the first numbers will be printed; and all persons subscribing immediately, whose names and money are received before that surplus shall be exhausted, will receive all the numbers.

Terms: One copy $1 | Twelve copies $10
Six copies 5 | Twenty-five copies 20

and at the same rate for a greater number.

Mr. Kendall, late Postmaster General, will contribute to this paper until November.

The names of subscribers procured upon this Prospectus, and the money, should be sent *directly to him,* postage paid, or through postmasters, who are authorized by the Post Office laws and regulations to frank letters *written by themselves,* enclosing money for newspaper subscriptions.

Bank notes, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received, provided they are not more than ten per cent. below specie in value.

No paper will be sent unless the money be *actually received.*

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street, one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian."

July 3, 1840. 1y

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAS removed his Office to No. 1, of the Office Row of the Mansion Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin.

January 17, 1840. [illegible]

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

Just received and receiving,

A large stock of fresh and genuine *MEDICINES, PAINTS, Oils, Brushes, Glass-ware, Lemon Syrup, INSTRUMENTS, Soaps, Candles, [illegible] Rice, Spices, Perfumes,* **Tobacco, Cigars,** *Paste Boards,* **WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER,** ALSO, a large supply of

Wines and Spirits, (for Medical use,)

which will be sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the pressure of the times, by

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, June 19, 1840. tf.

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior qualities and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us.—**Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.**

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.

April 24, 1840. tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74 tf

To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., or which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, October 11, 1839. tf

Notice.

[illegible] Subscriber has on hand [illegible] in Salisbury, [illegible]

December [illegible], 1839.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE!

[illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL.

From the National Intelligencer.

REMARKS OF MR. LINCOLN, OF MASS.,

Delivered in the House of Representatives, April [illegible], 1840, in reply to Mr. Ogle, upon the proposition of the latter to strike out of the General Appropriation Bill a small item for alterations and repairs of the President's House, &c.

When Mr. LINCOLN obtained the floor, it was late in the evening, and, perceiving that he was fatigued by the long sitting, it was proposed to adjourn the debate to the following day, but Mr. L. preferred saying at once what he had to say. He began by replying to some remarks of Mr. Ogle, incidental to the main debate, taking occasion, in the course of his reply, to state certain particulars in which his remarks on a former day had been misstated, probably because misunderstood, by the Reporter for the Globe newspaper. After disposing of this preliminary matter, Mr. L. proceeded to the main subject before the Committee of the Whole, upon which he spoke as follows:

The member from Pennsylvania (said Mr. Lincoln) has insisted that the tendency of my remarks was to justify the purchase of extravagant articles of furniture for the President's house. I repeat that I attempted no such justification, for I had neither seen many of the exceptionable articles nor inquired into their price. The argument, so far as it went, was against that false standard of economy which measures the value of a thing by its cost, and decides upon its fitness with no reference whatever to the place or occasion for its use. The selection of furniture for such an establishment is matter of taste, about which minds may well differ; and I said that while some would consider as most appropriate the rich and showy, others would prefer the plain and simple in fashion; but that, for a mansion so spacious and so magnificent as that which the nation had provided for the residence of the Chief Magistrate, the furniture, so far as I had seen, was neither too good nor too abundant. In this I am not aware that I am alone among the Whigs, although I may not indeed be so happy as to meet the approving voice of all. But does such a difference imply dereliction of principle any where? The member suggests that my manner of life and habits of thinking may have given me a taste for articles of extravagance. What does *he* know of my habits of life? Sir, I can tell him they have been as honorably laborious, and as plainly republican, at least, as his own. Be it from necessity or choice, I am in no wise ignorant of those duties and offices which become the humblest station. I have been taught to toil as faithfully, and to direct my thoughts as uprightly, as the least proud one here. One lesson more have I learned, that, in reference to the conduct of others, the tongue is an unruly organ, which an evil spirit may indulge, but which candor and a love of truth should at all times restrain.

Mr. Chairman, it can only be necessary to review the remarks of the member to show the absurdity of their intended application. While he condemns the extravagance of the furniture, he is silent in respect to the appropriations through which it was procured. *These appropriations are the grants of legislation by the Representatives of the people.* Whose was the work of constructing the costly mansion, and to what end was it reared? More than forty years have now elapsed since the building was erected, at the charge of more than half a million of dollars to the nation, and from that time to the present it has been occupied in the manner in which it is now used. Congress, through all this intervening period, have voted the sums for furnishing the house, as they had previously done for its construction. If it were intended that the occupant should himself provide the furniture, wherefore these grants? They commenced before the house was first taken possession of by the elder Adams, and the occasions for further supplies have since been voluntarily anticipated upon every succession to the Presidency. Besides, the spacious halls and lofty ceilings of such a mansion require much which would be suited to no other residence. The reasonableness of compelling a President elect to an outlay exceeding his annual salary in the purchase of furniture for a house, the occupancy of which he has not the election to refuse, and the tenancy of which, at the expiration of every four years, is at the disposal of the popular voice, with the certainty of the sacrifice upon the cost of the property in the attempt to dispose of it for any other place or use, cannot gravely be contended for. The credit of the country itself would suffer by such an arrangement; for either the officer, by the absorption of his salary in the purchase of suitable and sufficient furniture for the house, would be deprived of the appointed means for his proper support in the office, or, by the neglect of such provision, would exhibit to the world, in his public station, the discreditable contrast of magnificent apartments meanly destitute or scantily furnished with whatever was appropriate to their occupation. It is a great mistake to suppose that these accommodations are for the personal relief, or to the private advantage of the President. He is made by them, and by the amplitude of his salary, emphatically the *host* of the nation. His guests are the guests of the people. The Executive mansion is the place for their reception. This house of the people is the sitting position in which, in the person of their Chief Magistrate, they receive from the representatives of other people the homage due to the sovereignty of this great Republic. Here ambassadors and ministers, the accredited messengers from the proudest and most powerful, the enlightened and most refined of the kingdoms of the earth, are received and entertained in the name of the hospitality of the nation! And here, too, the courtesies of official station are exchanged between the high functionaries of the Government, and extended to all classes of the citizens. The House, it is well known, is open to all, and is daily visited by [illegible]

[illegible] and furnish [illegible]

But the member denounces it as a monstrous abuse, that the President of the United States, in addition to his salary, [illegible] of a furnished house, should have the grounds about the latter kept in order at the public expense. He says the President ought to furnish his own house and employ his own gardener, as his salary is amply sufficient. I have only to add to what I have before said on this subject, that such has not been the judgment or the practice of the people. For forty years, their Representatives sitting in these halls, without division in sentiment or vote, have provided the house, supplied the furniture, directed the enclosure and improvement of the grounds, and required their occupation by the Chief Magistrate. The salary may be sufficient for the officer. On this point I take no issue with the member. So may the per diem of eight dollars be ample compensation for a Representative in Congress. But does the scrupulous member himself receive nothing more? I demand of him to say if eight dollars a day is not abundant recompense for the value of his labors here; and yet, does he keep his hands clean from all the perquisites of place? Has he no Government stationery in his room? no Congressional penknife of costly extravagance at this very moment in his pocket? Has he never ordered to his lodgings the beautiful "embossed and lace-edged note paper" and "fancy sealing wax," for the use of any of his family, or received to his own use a distributive share of the "spoils," in costly editions of books printed at the expense of the Treasury? Sir, let me not be misunderstood. I do not condemn him in this, for the legislation of the House allows it. But I say he receives these things by a more questionable authority than does the President of the United States the accommodations which are made the burden of his complaint. When, therefore, the member goes to his constituents and to mine with the objections that the Chief Magistrate of the nation is (in his most courteous language) robbing and cheating the people in receiving, under an appropriation of Congress, the use of a furnished house and the care of a garden, in addition to his salary, let him, at the same time, honestly admit, that to his own pay he adds, at the public charge, perquisites of considerable value, and which a colleague of his, [Mr. Petrikin,] on another occasion, pronounced, although I think by gross exaggeration, equal in amount to the per diem. Sir, the President is much rather to be justified in the use of his furnished lodgings than the member in the enjoyment of his perquisites; for the latter may be refused, while the former, consistently with the existing arrangements of the Government, cannot be declined.

I regret, Mr. Chairman, that it is necessary for me to pursue this ungrateful subject further. I fear, in doing it, I shall exhaust the patience of the committee. But the member cavils with me for sustaining the appropriation for the salary of the gardener at the President's square. In my remarks, on a former day, to which he excepts, I said that this had been a usual appropriation for many years, and that I saw no new reason, at this time, for its discontinuance. I have now in my hand a certificate from the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, showing that the gardener, the very same individual, with the same character of service, and at the same rate of compensation, has been in the employ of the Government for the continuous period of fifteen years, having been first engaged in 1825. I will read the certificate here, as notice that I shall offer it on the trial of the issue between the member and myself before my constituents:

"OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

"It appears from the books of this office, that John Ousley was appointed gardener at the President's square on the 1st of August, 1825, at a regular salary of four hundred and fifty dollars per annum for his services. He has received that salary quarterly, up to the 31st December, 1839, and is at this time the gardener at the President's square. "W. NOLAND."

In respect to the grounds about the President's house, they, in common with those around the Capitol, are, at all times, open to the public. They have been laid out and ornamented at the public charge, and if not now cared for by Congress, will soon become a neglected and unsightly waste. The President has no motive to the expense of their improvement. Like the spacious walks and cultivated borders of the beautiful enclosure within which we are here situated, they are for the enjoyment of the people, and in the frequency of resort to them, and the freedom with which they are used, it is daily seen how little they are regarded as private. They are, indeed, accessible to all, and I would recommend to the member himself, at some pleasant eventide, to repair to this quiet retreat, and indulge in the meditation to which it invites.

Again: It is made a heinous offence in me that, in addition to all which is now within and about the House, I gave notice that the committee of which I am a member would propose, at the present session, a small appropriation for one of the rooms most frequently in use, and which is now entirely destitute of furniture. The bill which contains that appropriation has since been reported from the committee, and gives a few hundred dollars for the purchase of plain furniture, of American manufacture, for the ante-room to the President's parlor. The member objects that this is altogether unnecessary, and the reason he assigns for this opinion is as singular as the objection is extraordinary in itself. "In the ante-room of palaces," says the member, "visitors [illegible] until they are admitted to [illegible]." When I addressed this committee, on a former day, I described this room as the apartment [illegible]

[illegible] of Europe, [illegible] by [illegible] for [illegible] their own honor, and [illegible] for seeking to make provision for their [illegible] ble accommodation. Because the princes of [illegible] keep their vassals in servile waiting upon their pleasure, is that a reason why a Representative of the United States should [illegible] seat, while the President may be called from his table or his study to offer him those courtesies to which every freeman is here entitled? It is not thus my Democracy teaches. The free citizens of a Republic are themselves sovereigns, and the measure of their right and the respect which is their due are not to be looked for in the conventional etiquette of courts, nor are they the boon of princes. If the constituents of the member shall visit Washington, and desire an introduction to the Chief Magistrate, and he dare trust himself to accompany them to the "White House," I venture to say he will be made sensible to the deficiency which the committee propose to supply; and whatever may be his own views of subserviency to the customs of Europe, the indignant expression of reproof which he would hear from those to whom he should offer such an excuse for any want they might witness, would bring conviction to his mind that this was not the country of princes. What! himself a Whig, and propose a conformity to the manners and customs of aristocratic power—aping the fashions of a royal court? Himself professing to be a Republican, and condemn that which respect for a Republican people demands! Sir, I repeat, this is a poor concern to be made the occasion of so much clamor. It hardly becomes the member, for such cause, to read homilies upon political consistency to others. The inducement to his gratuitous labors may be found in the narrowness of his own views, rather than in a default of fidelity elsewhere. He mistakes a small matter of mere business expediency for a great question of principle. Mr. Chairman, lest, from the vehemence of his denunciation, any should be led to suppose an abandonment of party by me, I will even volunteer a confession of faith; and I here profess, testify, and declare, that I am no less a Whig than if I had never seen the Executive mansion; ay, that I am as much to be confided in for steadfast opposition to the present Administration as though, like the member, I had the new born zeal of a convert from Jacksonism! Sir, I am as thoroughly opposed to Mr. Van Buren as the member was devoted, at one time, to his "illustrious predecessor!" I regard the policy and leading measures of the Administration as hostile to the best interests of the people, and destructive of the prosperity of the country; and, as such, from the first, I have been their uncompromising opponent, and to the utmost of my power shall continue to resist them. But in this I have not, nor shall I demean myself, by indulging in hard names and coarse invectives against the high officers of Government.

Mr. Chairman, I might now rest. It is not my intention to enter into any defence of the propriety of the particular appropriations which, from time to time, have been made for the accommodation of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Much less would I attempt a vindication of the prodigal expenditures of the present administration. They have been extravagant and wasteful enough, in all conscience, and furnish an exhaustless theme for the severest animadversion. When I had the honor of addressing the committee, on a former day, I distinctly presented, in connection with the subject now under discussion, some of the most crying abuses in the construction of the public edifices in this city, the deceptive estimates, and irresponsible profligate management of those who had direction of the work, and, as I deemed, the wanton and lawless diversion of funds by the Executive, from other and more important objects, to their completion. At the proper time, and on suitable occasion, I shall be as prompt as any other to take to task the Administration for any and all of their misdoings.

There was one remark of the member from Pennsylvania made and dwelt upon with apparent complaisancy, so extraordinary in itself, (I was about to say, so atrocious, to my mind, in the only application which can possibly be given to it,) that I cannot permit it to pass unnoticed. In referring to the furniture and cultivation of the grounds in the use of the President, the member, said, "the receiver was as bad as the——other man." Sir, we all know the words of the adage—"the receiver is as bad as the thief." And who is the receiver, and who the thief? From the days of Washington through a long succession of illustrious men, every President of the United States, including the elder Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson and the present incumbent, have received the benefit of a similar provision in their official station. The house, the furniture, the garden and the cultivated grounds have been alike the enjoyment of each, and at the public charge. It may be instructive to this committee to be informed of the grants of Congress for some of these objects, during the several periods of the respective administrations. I have now before me a statement collated from official documents, of appropriations for the purchase of furniture for each Presidential term, after the removal of the Seat of Government to the Federal city.

By a law of the 3d of March, 1797, just previous to the commencement of the Administration of the elder Adams, Congress the made following appropriations:

Proceeds of sale of old furniture, and so much in addition thereto, as the President may judge necessary, not exceeding $14,000.

During the Administration of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] propriations. If [illegible] attempted to [illegible] in forty years [illegible] their passage? [illegible] the last Congress, of which [illegible] more than [illegible] position was offered to [illegible] those contained in the [illegible] without objection then.

[Mr. Ogle. No; [illegible] jected.]

Mr. Lincoln. [illegible] discussion. If [illegible] think it wrong [illegible] house. [illegible] for a division [illegible] such grants [illegible] consideration of [illegible] been of course [illegible] [illegible] appropriation [illegible] legislation, [illegible] House?" [illegible] the President [illegible] residence [illegible] shall appear [illegible] I shall be found [illegible] with.

There is another [illegible] has harped [illegible] the articles [illegible] appropriations. [illegible] merits, to which [illegible] tent to his [illegible] which, for [illegible] Committee, [illegible] specified or [illegible] he attempt to [illegible] has chosen to designate, and [illegible] of which, upon [illegible] he asks a [illegible] however, generally, I have [illegible] and I now reiterate, that [illegible] furniture appears [illegible] for the size and magnificence of the [illegible] too good for the use of the first [illegible] ficer of a free and sovereign people [illegible] make no matter of [illegible] member. I understand [illegible] has never been at the [illegible] may comport with a [illegible] justice even, to [illegible] dent and honorable men [illegible] for others to consider. [illegible] as the exhibition of aristocratic [illegible] Well, sir, I defend [illegible] the purchase [illegible] cles, but take my [illegible] behind the [illegible] those by whose authority they were [illegible] insist that whatever fault has been [illegible] with those who furnished the [illegible] travagance—if extravagance there [illegible] Representatives of the people, who [illegible] again, under every Administration, [illegible] knowledge of the [illegible] would be [illegible] without [illegible] that whatever [illegible] ment and use of [illegible] by the head of [illegible] If, indeed, the [illegible] regard [illegible] been [illegible]

These [illegible] unprecedented [illegible] [illegible] $14,000 [illegible]

[illegible] in prisons [illegible] And yet [illegible] from the [illegible] was made by [illegible] immediate [illegible] with a [illegible] supply? or that, by [illegible] distinguished prisons [illegible] Why did [illegible] Mr. Monroe [illegible] I undertake to say that, Sir, [illegible] Mr. Monroe, were 'trum[illegible] pleased to term it, was [illegible] mansion, than which [illegible] this time, put [illegible]

[illegible] wish to enter at [illegible] the detail of the [illegible] refer the committee to [illegible] the bills, that many of the [illegible] have been pointed out as [illegible] were purchased from the ap[illegible] the time of Mr. Monroe. [illegible] by him, and [illegible] while Minister to France, [illegible] for the Government, by [illegible] to the chair of State. [illegible] plateau, and most of [illegible] and forks, and [illegible] the imagination of [illegible] the simple virtue of his [illegible] of the Republican Mon[illegible] there is a [illegible] which only probably be reason[illegible] 'all is not gold which glitters;' for, if [illegible] the plateau, and [illegible] are but silver gilded, [illegible] china painted!

[illegible] of such things! [illegible] What is done with the vast [illegible] appropriations? he inquires. Sir, [illegible] into the windows of the palace, [illegible] through the kitchen or the garret, to see [illegible] have got their money's worth in [illegible] which have been made. This is not [illegible] the committee of which I am a [illegible] if it were, would I perform the ser[illegible] he asks, such large amounts [illegible] necessary furniture? No, sir. [illegible] to be supposed that, by the large ap[illegible] which have been made from time to [illegible] the purchases should [illegible] must he be (I [illegible] a fool) who could imagine that, [illegible] of an outlay of fifty thousand dol[illegible] of Mr. Monroe, or of twenty [illegible] in the administration of Mr. [illegible] as in that of General [illegible] required for Mr. Van Buren, [illegible] to be excluded. The schedules [illegible] exhibits may well excite his [illegible] of their fidelity. But the [illegible] and the curtains, the candlesticks and the [illegible], the [illegible] and the divans, the ta[illegible] the tabourets (tabby, [illegible] nomenclature) were all [illegible] They may be names of [illegible] to an unpractised ear, but they are [illegible] and no uncommon appearance in [illegible] parlor.

[illegible] thing, above all, seems to have created [illegible] with the member. He has found, in [illegible] an invoice of [illegible] which were in the closets of [illegible] with astonishment at [illegible] he demands, of an [illegible] Sir, I will tell [illegible] for a purpose [illegible] the hospitable [illegible] of visitors and friends. They were a [illegible] of offering the courtesies of [illegible] called upon the President as the Representative of the people. They were used for the refreshment of the nation's guests. To such as witnessed the [illegible] hospitality of my honorable colleague, in [illegible] official station, it need not be [illegible] the accommodations of the house [illegible] made but poor appliances to his personal li[illegible]. Sir, I advise the member to study better the manners of the past before he prescribes a rule of conduct for the future. The public residence of the President of the United States has been, and [illegible] ever [illegible], the seat of a generous hospi[illegible]; and [illegible] as I do a free-hearted and [illegible], the incumbent in office, who[illegible] he may be, shall never find in my vote an ex[illegible] for its neglect. If General Harrison shall [illegible] to the occupancy of the White House, as I [illegible], and which I shall labor as zealously [illegible] to effect, my speech shall furnish no ar[illegible] having him there with only the worn [illegible] cast-off furniture of his predecessor.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the member that he has [illegible] of the cause of his grievous [illegible] matters. I understand him to say that [illegible] one of those who joined in the no[illegible] Room clamor; and by reason of the [illegible] extravagance of my venerable colleague, in the purchase of a billiard table, some cues and [illegible], at the cost of a few dollars, assisted in displacing one Administration, which taxed the Treasury but twelve millions a year, to introduce a dynasty which now requires more than thrice told [illegible] amount for its annual expenditure. If for [illegible] would hurl from place one of the [illegible] and faithful patriots that ever served [illegible] country, there can be no surprise at the wea[illegible] has chosen with which to assail the men [illegible] in power. The member once belonged to the school of [illegible] political reformers, and much I fear, in the [illegible] early lessons, gives less [illegible], at this time, to the [illegible] principles and [illegible] of a [illegible] Administration, than personal attention to a microscopic search for minor defects in the [illegible] of its dis[illegible]. Sir, I [illegible] protest against these things being brought into the politics of the day. They can be made to have no just or proper bearing there. It may [illegible] that the salary of the President is too high, and the house and [illegible] too splendid and costly; but [illegible] appointments of wiser and better [illegible] in the purer days of the Republic, and they have been sustained and [illegible] Administration, and [illegible] For myself, I am free to [illegible] at this time original [illegible]

[illegible] in the [illegible] no particular member in [illegible] I [illegible] With [illegible] I have sought to de[illegible] his [illegible] as at the Court of [illegible] may as freely descant as his [illegible] or the palaces of others have, [illegible] To Mr. Van Buren politically, and to his Administration, I am opposed upon other, and, I trust, higher grounds than those which are taken in the speech of the member—upon the broad grounds of constitutional [illegible], and the people's rights; and I shall continue that opposition until it shall end in the restoration of the supremacy of law and [illegible] Government over Executive usurpation and power.

Mr. Chairman, for the indulgence of the committee in their kind attention to what I have had to say, I pray leave to return my sincere thanks. For detaining them, after the fatigues of a long sitting, to so late an hour in the evening, I owe them an humble apology.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

From the Globe.

JOHN RANDOLPH'S CHARGE.

Every day brings forth some new proof to show why Harrison admitted the charge made on him in 1825, by Mr. Randolph, which he is now so anxious to deny, that he has actually endorsed a pamphlet containing a forged speech, for that of 1825, altering the sense, and striking out the admissions of that published by him in the National Intelligencer and Register of Debates in 1825. When Randolph lived, he dared not make the denial, because hundreds then existed to bear testimony to Randolph's statement. John Fowler, of Lexington, Kentucky; Mr. Mills, of Indiana; Mr. Price, of Ohio, all old acquaintances of Harrison during the days of the black cockade, are now supported in their positive statements of his having mounted the badge of Federalism, by Captain White, of Ohio, an intimate acquaintance of Harrison, then and ever since. This gentleman stands above all suspicion as to integrity:

From the Maysville Monitor.

BLACK COCKADEISM—MORE TESTIMONY:

At the meeting of the Democratic Association, held at the Town House on Saturday night last, Capt. Jacob White, one of that race of men whose Revolutionary labors will long be held in remembrance by the American people, was called upon for a speech, and in the course of his remarks, alluded to General Harrison. He said he had, for a long period of time, been upon the most intimate terms with him, and *he well knows that he has seen General Harrison wear the black cockade.* Captain White said he had lived in Cincinnati, and saw General H. upon his return from Congress, and distinctly recollects that he had mounted that badge of Federalism. Captain White's veracity is unimpeachable, and no man entertained a higher opinion of him than General Harrison himself, and of this fact Captain White has abundant evidences in a number of letters and other papers from under General Harrison's own hand. Here then is another undoubted evidence of General Harrison's devotion to the odious principles of the administration of John Adams. Will men who profess to be the followers of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, obey the promptings of a base and ambitious faction of office seekers, and give their support to such a man?

When Capt. White addressed a large meeting of the Democratic party a few weeks ago, at Slickaway, Ohio, the Maysville Eagle, in derision of that venerable patriot, asked: "Who was that old soldier?" For its information, we quote the following extract from a report made to Congress by the Committee of Revolutionary Pensions, on the 25th of February, 1830:

"The petitioner, Jacob White, the committee are informed by the Commissioner of Pensions, is now in the receipt of a pension granted to him on his application. He now applies to Congress to have that pension increased.

"From the examination of his papers, it appears that Capt. White was a brave and meritorious officer, employed in many perilous services, in all of which he acquitted himself with high honor to himself and benefit to his country."

Extract from a letter from a distinguished American now in Europe:

"Notwithstanding the shouting of the Opposition papers which I receive and read, I cannot believe so intelligent a people as ours will ever sanction, by the election of General Harrison, the fatal doctrine which is involved in it, that a set of interested men, merchants and bankers, shall be entrusted with the tremendous power, through the instrumentality of the currency, of stretching or contracting at pleasure, the measure of value for the property of all the rest of the community. In spite of all the dust and smoke which a violent party contest always raises, a majority, at least, before the election, must be made to see that such a measure would be, in essence and effect, the same as to entrust the power to the same set of interested men to fix for the present the price of their lands, and the products of them, and afterwards, to suit their interest, to alter it at pleasure. A naked proposition like the latter, every man, however dull or excited by party feeling or prejudice, would be alarmed at and reject, without a moment's hesitation; and yet what is the difference between having the price of your land, your wheat, your cotton and tobacco, fixed and unfixed at pleasure by the purchaser, and giving the purchaser the power of fixing and unfixing the chain, or the bushel, or weights, by which they are measured?

"Such is the light in which the question involved in the Presidential election is viewed by disinterested and intelligent men in Europe. The majority of bankers and merchants, to whom the opposite doctrine would give the control over the fortunes of the rest of the community, side with the opposition to the present Administration."

No more Bursting of Boilers.—A Medal has been awarded by the French, to M. C[illegible] for [illegible] improvement, [illegible] the explosion of Steam [illegible] impossible under any circumstances. [illegible] the United States and make [illegible] improvement to prevent the *Explosion of* [illegible] and we [illegible] give him one thousand [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] statement [illegible] flag [illegible] on the [illegible] Petersburg [illegible] We are not [illegible] slight grounds [illegible] the [illegible] flag [illegible] Gen. Harrison [illegible] exhibition being made in a parade, where log cabins, cider barrels, coonskins and gourds were used to "chisel" the people out of their votes, fully justified us in looking upon it as a perfect humbug. As, however, Mr. Jones disclaims any intention to [illegible], we gladly acquit him of a design to humbug [illegible] audience on the fourth.

The history of the Salisbury flag seems to be enveloped in as much mystery as the late conduct of the Hero of Fort Meigs itself, and the tradition of its having belonged to the "Canada Volunteers" has arisen, like most traditions, in an inexplicable manner. Of one thing we are convinced, that the flag exhibited in Salisbury never did belong to the Volunteers.

[The statement of Mr. Jones, here alluded to, was published in our last.]

All this may be true—we have no reason to doubt a word of it—but it does not, by any means, prove the title of the Salisbury flag to the high honor claimed for it. The following account of the enlistment of the "Canada Volunteers" and of their flag, may be relied on as substantially correct. It will, if necessary, be substantiated by the affidavits of at least a portion of the survivors of the Volunteers, and of other old inhabitants of this place.

When the news of the surrender of Hull reached Petersburg, "WHO IS FOR CANADA?" at once burst from the lips of Virginians, indignant, as they should be, at the disgrace inflicted on their country's honor. Steps were immediately taken for raising and equipping a Volunteer Company for the service. A flag was displayed with the words "Who is for Canada?" From stores and from workshops Volunteers eagerly poured out. Every tailor and every saddler was immediately busied in making uniforms and accoutrements. The ladies of the town were all employed in making knapsacks. In the course of six weeks from the time at which the news of Hull's surrender reached here, the company was ready to march. The company then assembled on Centre Hill to receive the flag, which was presented by the ladies of Petersburg. On this occasion Benj. W. Leigh addressed the Volunteers in behalf of the ladies. This flag was carried to Fort Meigs, and when the company returned, it was brought back by one of their number, and for a few years was in possession of Mr Chieves, but for the last twenty-four it has been in the possession of Col. Scott, and is displayed on all great occasions. This is a brief history of our flag as we received it from several who have the best right to know. They all assert that the Volunteers never had but one flag. If the company had been in existence previous to their volunteering to march to Canada, there would be some plausibility in the supposition of their having two flags, but the fact of their having formed themselves into a company expressly for the service in which they were afterwards engaged, renders such a supposition improbable, and the positive declaration of the surviving Volunteers establishes the contrary beyond a doubt.

Hard Questions for the Feds.—We find in the "*New Era*" the following questions addressed to the Feds, which will, we think, puzzle them right smartly to answer satisfactorily. We hope our Democratic friends will put these questions to the Feds, and insist upon full, fair and explicit answers.

Why did real estate, which cost, in 1817, $1,500,000, bring only, $500,000 in 1819? Was it the want of a U. S Bank?

Why was it that flour sold for from twelve to thirteen dollars per barrel in 1817, and only four and a half in 1819? Was it Gen. Jackson's "tinkering with the currency?

Why were our imports sixty millions more than our exports in 1816? Was it the "specie humbug?"

Why were thousands and tens of thousands thrown out of employment in 1818 and 1819? Was it the "Sub Treasury?"

Why was it that in 1816 and 1817 wild and reckless speculations were engaged in, and wanton extravagance and luxury the order of the day? Was it the "want of paper money?"

Why was it in 1818, '19, '20, and '21, our banks, our merchants, and our manufacturers, from Maine to Georgia, were all involved in common bankruptcy? Was it caused by the "Administration of Martin Van Buren?"

Why were the exchanges more deranged in 1816, and the three subsequent years, than they were before or have been since? Was it the "want of a great regulator?"

Point no Point.—"It is my opinion that no pledge should be made by an individual when in nomination for any office in the gift of the people.

Gen. Harrison at Fort Meigs.

Per Contra.—"I will not veto any bill which Congress may pass."—*Gen. H. at Cleveland, same tour.*

Put that and that together, and a fair sample of Harrison politics—Harrison consistency, is furnished. "All things to all men" that he may deceive none.

Harrison's Soldiers.—We have gathered up the names of ten persons, now residing in Derry township, Westmorland county, who were out under Gen. Harrison, and have ascertained that of the number there are

For Van Buren	9
For Harrison	1

We intend to follow out our list, and when it is completed, publish the names in full.—*Blairsville (Pa.) Record.*

The Governor of Mississippi having issued his proclamation, declaring that the Union Bank had forfeited all its banking privileges and powers, in consequence of its failure to redeem its ten dollar notes; the President of the bank has made his publication, stating that the bank feels it its duty to announce, that the proceedings of the Governor are unconstitutional.

The Governor has issued a similar proclamation in the case of the Bank of Vicksburg, and the Grand Gulf [illegible] Banking Co.

[illegible] merchants [illegible] and three per cent. per month is offered for the discount of promissory notes which a little while ago was considered as good as 'old gold,' and whose makers have not since suffered any losses to render their notes less valuable than heretofore."—*Niles' Register, April 10, 1819.*

"It is estimated that there are 20,000 persons daily seeking work in Philadelphia; in New York, 10,000 able bodied men are said to be wandering about the streets, looking for it, and, if we add to them the women who desire something to do, the amount cannot be less than 20,000; in Baltimore, there may be about 10,000 persons in unsteady employment, or actually suffering because they cannot get into business. We know several decent men, lately 'good livers,' who now subsist on such victuals as, two years ago, they would not have given to their servants in the kitchen."—*Niles' Register, August 7, 1819.*

"Never," says the Frankfort (Ky.) Argus, "within the recollection of our oldest citizens, has the aspect of the times, as it respects property and money, been so alarming. Already has property been sacrificed in considerable quantities, in this and the neighboring counties, for less than half its value. We have but little money in circulation, and that little is daily diminishing by the universal calls of the Banks. Neither lands, negroes, nor any other article, can be sold for half their value in cash, while executions to the amount of many hundreds of thousands of dollars are hanging over the heads of our citizens. What can be done? In a few months, no debt can be paid, no money will be in circulation to answer the ordinary purposes of human life. Warrants, suits, and executions will be more abundant than bank notes; and the country will present a scene of suffering, for the poor remnants of individual fortunes, which the world has not witnessed."—*Niles' Register, June 7, 1819.*

"It has become a serious affair to the laboring man to purchase himself a new garment—his wages, on an average, do not purchase him half as much as they did, and he is continually uncertain as to obtaining even that. Many of the mechanical professions have equally declined; though our population is one half greater than it was ten years ago, it is certainly a fact that the printing of books is not now half so extensive as it was then. The desire to read is not lessened; but the means of purchasing are denied—the most common school books are a drug. Hatters, shoemakers, and tailors, and even blacksmiths, whose work seemed to be indispensable, have lost in general much of their former business—from a fourth to one-half. This is the result of necessity; and those who might purchase, abstain, in looking to a fearful future."—*Niles' Register, April 15, 1821.*

"A gentleman in Western Virginia directs the Register to be stopped, because he used to pay for it annually with one barrel of flour, but that three will not do it now. Another, a miller in Ohio, on paying his advance to my agent, observed that he had sold four barrels of flour to obtain the note of $5 which was remitted."—*Niles' Register, Sept. 15, 1821.*

"Corn in Cincinnati, 10 cents a bushel; wheat in Harrison county, Ohio, has fallen to 25 cents a bushel, and in some instances to 12½ cents. A letter from Greenfield, Ohio, dated May 3, states that wheat was sold at 12½ cents a bushel, and that whiskey was dull at 15 cents a gallon."—*United States Gazette, (Philadelphia.) May 23, and June 23, 1821.*

"A late Pittsburg, (Penn.) Mercury, says: "Flour a barrel $1; whiskey 15 cents a gallon; good merchantable pine boards, 20 cents a hundred feet; sheep and calves $1 a head. Foreign goods at the old prices. One bushel and a half of wheat will buy a pound of coffee; a barrel of flour will buy a pound of tea; twelve and a half barrels will buy one yard of superfine broadcloth!"—*Niles' Register, May 19, 1821.*

"No petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper, praying the Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory, or the slave trade between the States or Territories of the United States in which it now exists, shall be received by the House, or entertained in any way whatever."

For the foregoing Resolution, at the late session of Congress, 38 of the Whig party voted, while 70 of them voted against it. Of the nine members of the Whig Executive Committee appointed early in the session, to disseminate electioneering documents, and arrange the plan of the Presidential campaign, six voted against the Resolution, and another would have so voted had he been present. But one single member of the Whig party, residing in a non-slaveholding State, gave his vote for the Resolution. It was adopted by the votes of the Southern members, aided by the Administration members from the North. Does not this prove which of the two is courting the Abolitionists?

John C. Clark, Leverett Saltonstall, and Truman Smith, three of the above named Committee, are avowed Abolitionists, and were selected, no doubt, to conciliate the fanatics. Their opinions are on record, and the second named has characterized Mr. Van Buren's declaration that he would veto any bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, as "the most objectionable sentiment ever avowed by a Chief Magistrate of this nation." Yet these men are selected out of a large number of members of Congress (almost a majority,) to bear the conspicuous part of "Executive Committee," in advancing the election of General Harrison!

Pendleton (S. C.) Messenger.

Massachusetts has disbanded her militia throughout, and repealed the whole old system. Volunteer companies are hereafter to be relied on, stimulated by a small annual stipend to each man.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the late Benjamin Austin, deceased, to act as Administrator on his estate, takes this method of informing those concerned, that he will apply to the [illegible] County Court for [illegible]

[illegible] NEWS [illegible] reached N. [illegible] days [illegible] Advices [illegible] Great Britain [illegible] Flour at Liverpool [illegible] The Cotton [illegible] Since 4,000 bales [illegible] from the United States 70 vessels arrived within the week.

The state of the weather in England is calculated slightly to advance the price of Flour here. Money more plenty there. The Manufacturing districts are yet in distress.

Colonel Thornton, who went to England for the purpose of negotiating a loan for the State of Illinois, of one million of dollars, met with no difficulty in immediately succeeding in the object of his mission, and has returned in the Great Western.

There is nothing new from China. The first division of the English squadron was [illegible] 18th of May, from the Cape of Good Hope.

The Duke of Wellington had, on the [illegible] July, another of his attacks of illness. He had, however, so far recovered as to [illegible] in the House of Lords.

The Manchester Commercial Bank has re-opened. Money was easy, and business [illegible] The uncertain prospects of the crops made [illegible] heavy, and depressed stocks. The wheat [illegible] was about 70s; duty 10s 8d.

Regency Bill.—The Heir expected, has become the subject of legislation; a fact [illegible] officially announces to the liege subjects of [illegible] Victoria, what their newspapers have been promising. On the 13th of July, Lord Melbourne delivered the following loyal speech—the [illegible] since her accession that the Queen has not [illegible]ered in person:

"V. R.—The uncertainty of human life, and a deep sense of my duty to my people, render it incumbent upon me to recommend to you to take into consideration the contingency which may hereafter occur, and make such provisions as the circumstances may seem to you to require, for the exercise of the royal authority. I shall be prepared to concur with you in such measures as may appear best calculated to maintain unimpaired the power and dignity of the crown, and thereby to strengthen the securities and protect the [illegible] liberties of my people."

On Tuesday, the 14th July, Lord Melbourne moved an address.

It was ordered that the address should be delivered on Wednesday, which was done. The contingency alluded to in the Message of her Majesty is her death in childbed. The Lord Chancellor on Thursday, the 16th July, brought in a bill making Prince Albert Regent, in the event which the bill provides for—an event which the Chancellor said would not occur if the prayers of the nation were heard. The bill was [illegible] second reading, some debate arose upon providing for every possible contingency, which some of the Peers wished to introduce—forbidding the Regent's second marriage without notice, &c.—These were overruled, however, as unnecessary, and the bill passed to a second reading, which was committed, went through a Committee, and was reported without any opposition or any alteration from the original draft. It imposes only the customary restrictions upon the Regent.

Some parties would have been glad to have associated colleagues with Prince Albert; and it is rumored that the Duke of Sussex aspired to the honor. Queen Victoria, who always has her own opinions and wishes, would not permit this. The principal restrictions in the bill are to provide for the inviolability of the English and Scotch Churches. The making Albert sole Regent, has procured the peaceable passage of the bill, probably through both houses.

Oxford has been tried and found guilty, but the jury coupled with their verdict that he was insane at the time he shot at the Queen. He was sentenced to pass the remainder of his days in Bethlehem Hospital.

The Ecclesiastical Duties Bill, equalizing the emoluments of the Clergy has passed the Lords.

The King of the French had been sick, but was recovering.

About 20,000 men were out of employment in Paris by strikes and otherwise.

Italian letters represent the Pope as still unwell, and mention that several arrests had taken place in the Roman States of persons connected with the Society of Young Italy. The Prince de Canino, Lucien Bonaparte, died of the same complaint as his brother, the Emperor Napoleon, in the stomach.

Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg is to marry the third daughter of Louis Phillipe.

Cabrera is in Paris. There has been some emeutes in Spain among the Carlist refugees, appeased, however, without shedding blood. [illegible] more of than had entered France. [illegible] guerilla chiefs hold out in Spain.

All the leading malcontents are now out of [illegible] and the great bulk of soldiers. The struggle, lasting about 7 years, is at an end.

A Revolution had broken out in Syria against Mehemet Ali; and another in Ispahan against the schah of Persia—both formidable.

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Anecdote of Elephants.—Mr. Williamson tells an anecdote of an Elephant who used to be called the paugul, or fool; but who vindicated his claim to another character in a very singular manner. He had refused to bear a greater weight upon a march than was agreeable to him, by constantly pulling part of the load off his back; upon which a quarter master of brigade, irritated at his obstinacy, threw a tent peg at his head. In a few days after, as the animal was going to the river for water, he overtook the quarter-master, and seizing him with his trunk, lifted him into a large tamarind tree, which overhung the road, leaving him to cling to the boughs, and get down as well as he could.

[illegible] paper in the West, says [illegible] as thick as they please, it will [illegible] General Harrison."

[illegible]

THE CAROLINIAN.

Salisbury, Friday, Aug. 21, 1840.

THE ELECTIONS.

Well, the contest is over, and though we have not yet received all the returns, we know enough to render it certain that the Federal party have carried the Legislature and elected their Governor by a considerable majority. In common with all who hold Republican doctrines, we regret this result, but it is one of our principles always to submit to the will of the majority without a murmur. The Republican party have the satisfaction to know, that they at least done their duty in the struggle; and we can only hope that the victors will profit by their past errors, and use the political power now in their hands for the good of the People, and not for party aggrandizement. Already we hear various speculations as to who will probably be elected to the United States Senate in the place of Brown and Strange resigned. There are, without doubt, many aspirants for the vacancies, and each one has his friends, which always renders a judicious selection more difficult.

As, however, this is the first time since North Carolina entered the Union, that the Federal party have had the undivided control of the Legislature, and the power to elect Senators of their own principles, we hope they will seize the occasion to fill the vacancies with their very best men. They have in their ranks some men of superior talents and high moral worth—for the honor of their party and the State, it is to be hoped they will not suffer small aspirants to stand in the way of these. Judging from what we hear in conversation, we should suppose that Judge Gaston and Mr. Badger are the most prominent men now in view; both possessing superior talents, both too highminded to deny their Federalism. We have heard a host of smaller men mentioned—all of whom, however, we presume will stand back to make room for the gentlemen we have named above.

BANK DOCUMEMT—FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

We have lately received the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, submitted to Congress on the 8th of April, 1840, showing the condition of about 800 of the 950 Banks in the United States.—This document is a large volume, containing nearly 1,400 pages. There are about 150 Banks, the returns from which have not been furnished or are incomplete.

In this official document there are some highly important facts presented for the consideration of reflecting men, and well would it be for the People were they to regard them earnestly and attentively.

The capital of the Banks returned, real and nominal, is stated to be three hundred and sixty millions of dollars.

Their loans and discounts are four hundred and twenty-one millions: that is, 800 of these Banks hold the People of this country indebted to them in the enormous sum of *four hundred and twenty-one millions of dollars*, while they have in their vaults ONLY THIRTY MILLIONS OF SPECIE!

At the beginning of the present year, they had in circulation bank notes to the amount of ninety-seven millions, which is probably reduced by this time at least seven millions, leaving ninety millions afloat.

These facts furnish the basis of some calculations that should strike the minds of all thinking men.

From their own showing, we see 800 Banks, with only *thirty millions of specie*, holding a debt on the American People of *four hundred and twenty-one millions of dollars*!

The simple interest alone of this debt is nearly thirty millions a year, which sum the community annually pays to these 800 Banks, there being 150 Banks not taken into the estimate.

On the other hand, the Banks have in circulation say at the most, ninety seven millions of dollars, which is what *they* owe the People.

So, the case summed up, stands thus:—The People owe these Banks four hundred and twenty one millions of dollars, on which they annually pay an interest of thirty millions, taken from the labor of the community: the Banks owe the People ninety-seven millions, on which they not only do *not* pay ONE CENT OF INTEREST, but even when called on with their notes for the specie, they refuse to pay that which they have promised, and are lawfully bound to pay! This is the Bank system now fixed on this country. Can any man answer to himself that it is not one of fraud, plunder, and unjust speculation, by their own showing!

The argument urged in favor of this system is, that it furnishes a *cheap* and convenient currency to the country. As to that, good bank notes are certainly very *convenient*, but they lack a good deal of being a very cheap currency to the People. Take, for example, the statement above: the Banks furnish a paper currency of ninety-seven millions, for which the community pays thirty millions! Thirty millions for the use of ninety-seven millions! If this be a cheap currency, we should like to know what would be a dear one.

All these are facts calling for earnest consideration, for they deeply concern the prosperity and welfare of the country. Whether this state of things is to be checked and changed, or to go on increasing in oppressiveness and danger, wholly depends on the next Presidential Election. If the Republicans prevail, the Banks will be restricted by wholesome and proper laws. If the Banks prevail, we may expect the ruinous fluctuations of unlimited speculation, with the iron despotism of money power.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The Election returns from other States show that the friends of the Republican cause have no reason to despond.

The result in Indiana was expected. In 1836 the vote of that State was given to Harrison by a considerable majority. Since that time the Abolition cause has made more rapid progress there than in any other State in the Union, and hence it was to be expected that she would now again go for the [illegible] by the Abolitionists at Harrisburg.

But how have the State Elections resulted elsewhere? In Illinois the Republicans have swept all before them, and the vote shows a large increase in the majority over that of 1836.

In Missouri, the returns so far as they have come to hand, show that "the work goes bravely on," and [illegible] of the Republicans [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and revolutionary appeals like this coming from the lips of a leader of the Harrison party.

Are we in a land of freedom and law, that we hear these things,—or has the glorious spirit of our Constitution already departed from us, that men are called upon to resist the will of the majority *by force*? What is it that Mr. Preston here urges? War?—Yes, worse than civil war;—a war between brother and brother. He invokes one portion of the American People to *hate, curse, and crush to the earth*, not an enemy, but their brethren and fellow-countrymen, of the same blood and relationship. And for what is it that he would thus turn the dagger of an American against the throat of his neighbor and friend? Because there is an honest difference in political opinion. Because there are those who will not bow down in worship of log cabins and beer barrels, or bend their necks to the degrading yoke of Bank bondage. Woe to the Republic, when these treasonable sentiments find approbation or response from the American People. The present times are rife with the portents of Revolution. Mr. Preston, in the course of his speech mentioned above, said that "*although he believed Mr. Van Buren's election would be defeated by constitutional means, yet if these means were insufficient,—if the ballot-box should fail him, he, for one, was willing to resort to the rights and arms that nature gave him,*" and then followed the call to open force, quoted at the head of this article.

The fact which should arouse the People is, that these inflammatory appeals and threats of violence, such as even some of us have heard, come not from brawling demagogues, hired bullies, and obscure partizans alone, they are the proclamations of men assuming to be the leaders of the Federal party—Not long since, one of their orators in New Jersey openly urged a forcible resistance to the Congress and the Government;—referring to the republican party, he said he would resist them, and if they could not be put down peaceably at the ballot-box, he would "*give their roof to the flames and their flesh to the eagles.*" This is the spirit of lawless outrage and revolutionary tendency which is breaking out in the land. It is by such insolent threats that some of the Federal partizans of old General Harrison dare attempt to overawe a free People.

When Mr. Preston was urging his followers to hate, curse, and crush to the earth their opponents, it did not occur to him perhaps that he was hissing them on his own constituents, the people of South Carolina, whom, with more of attachment to place than honor, he has continued to misrepresent for some years past. And when, in the course of his theatrical performance, he descended from the dignity of his station to assail, with indecent abuse, his colleague, the Hon. John C. Calhoun, we wonder if the men who listened to his rantings did not blush for his time-serving apostacy?

Here are the remarks of the Richmond Enquirer on his speech:

"It was of all things we ever listened to in the whole course of our life, the most discreditable to a statesman, a patriot, a man of talents, or an orator! Burns has well said:

'O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as ithers see us.'

"It would be impossible for us to give any thing like a detail of the remarks of the Hon. Senator. The Whig of last Saturday has well said, 'We would not for the world attempt a sketch of his remarks. We should be execrated for 100 years to come by the citizens of Richmond,' &c. Yes; when the passions of the present moment shall have passed by; when reason and justice shall have regained their sway, no man who heard that speech can fail to regard it with any other feelings than those of abhorrence. None who would dare indite with commendation its treasonable sentiments would escape the 'execration' of every Virginian, not only for '100 years,' but throughout all time. It was, from beginning to end, such as might have been expected from the lowest demagogue in the worst days of Greece or of Rome. Vulgar anecdote and indiscriminate abuse was the burden of his song. The hired orators of Philip of Macedon never descended to more gross and palpable outrages on decency, than did William C. Preston in the 'Log Cabin,' on Thursday night last, the 23d day of July, 1840. We charge him with treason. We charge him with having used language to the effect that, 'if Mr. Van Buren could not be displaced through the ballot box in November next, that if the evils of which he complained could not be removed by an appeal to the polls, he for one was ready to resort to such means as God and nature had put within his reach, to force a change.' We do not pretend to give his precise language; but that it was even stronger than we have used, hundreds, we are sure, would testify, as there were 5 or 6 hundred present, and the sentiment was applauded by at least one-fourth of the number. We do not blame (or rather can excuse) those who applauded this sentiment; for Mr. Preston possesses powers of declamation that are well calculated to lead into excesses those who have the least confidence in him, and because we candidly believe when the sentiments he uttered come to be viewed calmly, and the consequences they lead to examined, there will not be one who heard him but will condemn the revolutionary doctrines he inculcated. But, suppose the contingency to happen which Mr. Preston looked to as justifying an intestine war, the shedding of a brother's and a father's blood, does he think that the Democratic party of Virginia could be conquered into obedience to any authority they did not sanction and approve? Did he forget he was addressing Virginians—men, whose love of liberty, independence and freedom of opinion was equal, if not superior, to his own? Yes, he must have forgotten, or ere he uttered such menacing language, he might have remembered the famous reply of the brave Lacedemonian, which never failed to blanch the cheek of his enemy—

"'*If thou art a God, thou wilt not injure them who have not injured thee; but if thou art a man, approach, and thou shalt find such a man as yourself.*'

"In addition to this sentiment of moral treason, he [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Van Buren never made a speech or did an act but which he thought to make President—then that he made speeches on both sides of every question—called him 'reptile,' 'weasel,' 'groveller'—he even laid his hands on his colleague, who made him what he is, and represented him as licking the dust from Van Buren's feet, that 'thrift might follow fawning,' &c.—praised Henry Clay in extravagant strains, but did not seem to be aware that he too was 'licking spit,' that 'thrift might follow fawning,'—the 'dust' from his feet, whose measures had well nigh brought him to the gallows. He believed in blood—said that Clay was of noble blood—that Van Buren was descended from a scrub, &c.—then vindicated log cabins to show his consistency, and even went back to the thatched hut of Romulus and Remus. The whole speech was made up of bombast and vituperation. We forbear any further notice of it. Enough has been said to show what it was. The Whig says he is taunted in South Carolina, as the "Virginia Senator." God grant that Virginia may never have such a Senator. Let him go home and make peace with the gallant State he has adopted for his own, before he comes here to instruct us in patriotism and duty. Let him atone to an injured people for having disobeyed their will and their positive instructions, and traduced their favorite Statesman, his colleague, the Hon. John C. Calhoun."

The following additional notice of the principal feature of Col. Preston's speech, is extracted from a speech of Washington Greenhow, Esq., at a meeting of the Democracy of Richmond, next day—Mr. G. having been publicly requested at the meeting, to lay before it a statement of Col. Preston's speech, which he had heard, and, afterwards to publish his own speech, in the *Enquirer*:

"MR. PRESIDENT: I do not pretend to give even an outline of Mr. Preston's whole speech. But there is one other of his remarks, which made such an impression on my mind, that I believe I can repeat it nearly in the words of the orator himself. After indulging in the most intemperate denunciation of the President of the United States, and exciting his audience to a pitch almost of phrensy, he capped the climax of his inflammatory appeal, by telling them that although he believed Mr. Van Buren's election would be defeated by Constitutional means, yet if these means were insufficient, if the ballot box should fail him, he, for one, was willing to resort to the rights and the arms that Nature gave him. He said this to a Virginia audience, and that Virginia audience answered him with shouts of applause!

"I cast not the blame on them—I know too well the orators power over the feelings and the passions of men; and such is the effect of Mr. Preston's almost unequalled acting, that he might excite his hearers so far as to elicit their applause, even should he tell them to fall down and worship Satan. Sir, I cannot but hope, that of all that assembly, there is not one man, who in his calmer and cooler moments, would respond to a sentiment like this—I cannot believe that there is one Virginian who would join in a cry for civil war.—No, sir, not for civil, but for domestic war, for a war not of South against North, not of State against State, but for a war of Virginian against Virginian; for a war in which the field of battle would be your own household, the blood that was shed might quench the fire on your hearth stone, and pour from a brother's or a fathers breast. Sir, can there be one man whom even the demon of party can inspire with a wish for war like this? Let us have disunion, if we cannot avoid it; let us have civil war, if our liberty demands it; but, in the name of God, sir, let not Virginians re-echo the cry that would arm a Virginian's hand against a Virginian's heart. And, for whom is it that we are to feel this enthusiasm, for whose elevation is it that we are called on to plant the dagger in each other's heart? Is it for a man who has been the constant advocate of our principles, for one who has toiled and suffered for our rights, and to whom we owe our gratitude and affection? No, sir; it is for a man [Gen. Harrison] who, with one exception, has been always against us, whose opinions are unretracted, unrepented, and who on that great subject, which with us involves both life and honor, stands veiled before the people of his country."

☞ *A Disagreement of Doctors.*—The Federal Whigs of the South have raised a panic out-cry about the "hard times," and are using every exertion to make the people believe that the Administration has brought them on the country. Upon this point, however, they, and their political friends and associates, the Abolitionists, do not agree, as may be seen from the following Resolutions adopted by the Abolition Convention some time since held in New York:

"Whereas, Slavery must be destroyed, or the agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the country must perish; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the existence of slavery is the grand cause of the pecuniary embarrassments of the country; and that no real or permanent relief is to be expected by the establishment of a National Bank or a Sub-Treasury, until the total abolition of that execrable system."

And also the following:

"*Resolved*, That it is neither Whiggery nor Democracy, but a base subserviency to slaveholding domination and power that has brought many of our merchants and manufacturers to bankruptcy and ruin, and spread embarrassment and dismay among the agriculturists and mechanics of our country: and that we see no reason to hope for any permanent improvement so long as our National Administration shall continue to be subject to the dictation of an Aristocracy based upon the monopoly of twelve hundred millions of dollars in the bodies and souls of men."

Mississippi Banks.—The Governor, in conformity to a law of the last Legislature, has issued his proclamation declaring the charters of the Union Bank, Bank of Vicksburg, and Grand Gulf Railroad and Banking Company to be forfeited, in consequence of their failure to redeem their [illegible] dollar issues, as required by law. The President of the Union Bank has made a counter publication declaring that the Bank will disregard the provisions of the act under which Governor McNutt issued his proclamation, on the ground of its unconstitutionality.

☞ The New York "New World," an able "Whig" paper, thus speaks of the Whig orator, Ogle:

"OGLE'S SPEECH.—The opposition papers are publishing with approbation the speech of Mr. Ogle of [illegible]

[illegible] "demean himself" by indulging in these [illegible] coarse invectives against the high officer of the Government."

Mr. Lincoln shows very clearly, that the present administration is not chargeable with the species of extravagance as Mr. Ogle applies it, many of the appropriations made for the President's House were not called for by the *President*, and many of the very articles referred to as most extravagant, were purchased in the term of Mr. Monroe, such as the "famous gold plateau, the forest of the gold spoons, knives, forks, and vases, which have so bewildered the imagination of the member, (says Mr. L.) and shocked the simple virtue of his heart, these were the purchase of the Republican Monroe! And in application to these cups, there is a lesson of infancy that may profitably be remembered, that 'all is not gold which glitters,' for, if I am not misinformed, the plateau, and spoons, and knives, and forks are but silver gilded, and the golden vases but china painted!"

Although the Harrison Editors have doubtless read this speech of Mr. Lincoln, still some of them persist in publishing the palpably false and contemptible effort of Ogle, which the decent and fair-dealing portion of the party despise and condemn.

Let every honest seeker after the truth read this speech on our first page.

☞ The following is an extract from a letter of a gentleman, an old townsman of ours, now residing for a time in Cambridge, Massachusetts. It shows clearly from the mouth of a distinguished Federal Whig leader, that the old Federal Tariff party, and the present Harrison party are one and the same. The association of the Harrison party and the Abolitionists surely cannot be disputed by any candid man:

"A few days ago, a notice appeared in the Whig papers that General Wilson would address the Whigs of Cambridge at 8 o'clock, P. M., on a subsequent evening. The evening came, and I was there a 'looker on in Venice.'

"I will here premise who General Wilson is, that you may judge what weight is to be given to his opinions.

"He is one of the most prominent Whigs in New Hampshire, probably at the head of the party in that State; but finding himself unable to influence the sturdy sons of his own State to swallow the 'Log Cabin and Hard Cider' humbuggery of the so-called Whig party, he has for some time past been preaching in other States, but principally in Massachusetts, a crusade against the present Administration. He is said to be the most powerful popular orator in New England, and he certainly is a man of no little ability. He was a delegate from New Hampshire to the Harrisburg Convention. The evidence of such a man, I presume even the 'Hard Cider' men of the South would hardly reject.

"In the short compass of a letter, I can merely take a *bird's eye* view of his speech, but it speaks volumes which the South should hear and ponder well.

"He said, that a few years ago, the parties of the North and South, East and West, were united, and that their bond of Union was a *Protective Tariff*. Yes, sir, he boldly asserted that John Q. Adams came into power by the votes of this union, and as the firm friend and supporter of its policy;—that the party which hurled him from power was not based upon principle, that it was an unprincipled faction;—that the only objection which the American people had to the Administration of the Federalist John Q. Adams, was, that it was *too pure*. He then spoke of the advantages of a Protective Tariff, and the impossibility of having it restored under the present Administration.

"A Protective Tariff, then, is one of the arguments used by the Whigs of the North, to gain votes for Gen. Harrison.

"Gen. Wilson then denounced the Sub-Treasury in the most severe manner, and used, as a principal argument against it, the fact, that while its influence would be most destructive to the interests of the laboring classes of the North, *it would be of the greatest advantage to the South*, to those, as he sneeringly said, *who went into the market, and bought bones and sinews to work for them.*

"The fact that the Sub-Treasury is to build up the South,—is to restore her to what she lost by the burthens of a Protective Tariff, is, then, another reason why Mr. Van Buren, the friend of the Sub-Treasury, and the enemy of a Protective Tariff, should be displaced, and Gen. Harrison,—if we believe the evidence of this champion of his party in New England,—the friend of a Protective Tariff and the enemy of the Sub-Treasury, should be elected in his stead.

"Gen. Wilson then moaned, in the most lachrymal strain, over the lamentable state of the currency, and attributed all our misfortunes to the want of a great *Regulator*. Because Gen. Harrison is a friend of a National Bank, and Mr. Van Buren is not, is then another reason why there should be a change of rulers.

"Truly, this Gen. Wilson would be a very Daniel in judgment against the Whigs of the South.

"What Whig would dare use Gen. Wilson's arguments before a Southern audience? And yet they are cardinal doctrines of the party in the North. One of two things is certain: the friends of Harrison either in the North or the South, are most woefully mistaken in his principles, or else they are madly and wickedly placing a man in power, the success of whose principles they believe will subvert the best interests of their country.

"And now hear a precious confession from this same Gen. Wilson, who, as I have before stated, was a delegate to the Harrisburg Convention. He says one of the principal reasons why Henry Clay was not nominated by the Harrisburg Convention, was owing to the opposition of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and their objection to him was his course with regard to the public lands, and that the delegates from those States refused to support any other than Gen. Harrison, because he was the only candidate friendly to their interests,—and yet probably the measures of Mr. Van Buren on the subject of the Public Lands, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and in favor of Bank [illegible] them?

All I ask is, that every citizen, [illegible] the parties he has been acting with, [illegible] and deliberate upon these suggestions.

The Saratoga Sentinel of [illegible] that 1,800 persons arrived at [illegible] the preceding week, and that [illegible] establishments as well as [illegible] boarding houses are filled to [illegible] tire number of strangers in the village [illegible] much, if any, short of 4,000.

John C. Wright, one of General Harrison's guardians, is also the editor of the Cincinnati Gazette. He was the editor of the most [illegible] papers in Troy, New York, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson.

Dr. Perrine, of Pennsylvania, [illegible] caricatured in a [illegible] of the [illegible] portraits, he [illegible] Wasn't that cool?—*Boston Post.*

FOR THE [illegible] CAROLINIAN.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on the 19th instant, in the Town of Salisbury, Dr. BENJAMIN AUSTIN, [illegible] age not known, though it is believed he was between 45 and 50 years old. He was a native of the State of New York, but had been a resident of North Carolina for a number of years previous to his death. At the time of his death he was acting as Assistant Marshal, and was engaged in taking the Census of Rowan County. It is believed that the exposure he underwent in discharging the duties of his office so debilitated the [illegible] attack which so prematurely carried him off.

But few men in North Carolina, [illegible] public [illegible] had a wider range of acquaintance [illegible] Dr. A[illegible] and there is not one in ten thousand [illegible] leaves the world with fewer enemies. Indeed, he never [illegible] just cause of offence to any one. With manners the most mild and conciliating, he had one of the best hearts that ever throbbed in the human bosom. [illegible] us, his head was sometimes wrong,—but his [illegible] seldom so. He never indulged enmity, and [illegible] life seemed to give him so much pleasure as [illegible] in his power to do good to others. There [illegible] the poor now living, who can bear testimony [illegible] goodness of his heart, and the liberality of his [illegible] To those in need, he could deny nothing that he [illegible] The writer of this brief notice has known him most intimately for a number of years, [illegible] under various circumstances, [illegible] has had dealings with him in a variety of ways, and during the whole of this time, has never known him to waver in the line of rectitude, or to be guilty of the smallest act of indiscretion. He was, indeed, honest in all things.

On his tomb may be engraven the line of the Poet, with as just application as on that of the [illegible] knew him,

"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

DR. G. B. DOUGL

HAVING removed his Office to [illegible] Room of Mr. Cowan's brick [illegible] (formerly occupied by Dr. Ashbel Smith,) [illegible] opposite Michael Brown's [illegible] professional [illegible]

Salisbury, [illegible]

MRS. HOWARD

INFORMS the Gentlemen of Salisbury, that she will make Pants, Vests, and Summer Coats [illegible] half the price the Tailors work at. She has been [illegible] the Tailoring business several years, and will [illegible] to be as neat and durable as any [illegible] in town. Shirts and Bosoms will also be [illegible]

[Aug. 21, 1840—3w

Fourth and last Call!

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, for [illegible]

LAND CRU[illegible] [illegible] UGHABLE AC[illegible]T OF A [illegible] ON [illegible]A FIRMA.

[illegible] eccentricities and whims [illegible] captains, from the days of [illegible] down to the present, [illegible] of a cruising [illegible] we have [illegible] coast-wise, or otherwise—we have [illegible] colleague in the capital.—*New* [illegible]

[illegible] story was [illegible] hero of both [illegible] and the [illegible] who had [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible]. [illegible] having [illegible] he brought his [illegible] and settled down in a pleasant [illegible] country to spend the remainder of his [illegible] residence upon the water, [illegible] supposed that the old gentleman [illegible] "ship shape" on land; but, with [illegible] of old sailors, one of [illegible] which he had brought ashore [illegible] made out to introduce [illegible] as far as practicable, upon his [illegible].

[illegible] eccentricities, he had a carriage [illegible] plan entirely new—partly original [illegible] even among the thousands [illegible] and [illegible] articles in [illegible] Office at Washington, its fellow can be [illegible] more nor less than a regular [illegible] on a small scale, completely rigged [illegible], &c. This he had set [illegible] the whole mounted upon four common [illegible]. Mike, his Irish sailor, was also [illegible] the secret of driving four-in-hand, and two [illegible] were made in the neighborhood with complete success.

[illegible] summer, the old Commodore [illegible] several ladies to take a cruise with him [illegible] to some springs situated about twenty [illegible]. Fearing that some accident might occur, [illegible] politely refused. He set forth, in glowing [illegible] the pleasures of such a cruise, said it [illegible] conveyance decidedly safer than any that [illegible] and used every argument to induce [illegible] ladies to take passage, but all to no purpose. [illegible] gentlemen finally agreed to accompany [illegible], and taking Mike along to sit on the bow [illegible] drive, and the other sailor to hand sails, [illegible] party got under way, and set sail for the [illegible].

[illegible] road for the first ten miles of the journey [illegible] level or slightly ascending, and this part was [illegible] and without accident. Occasionally [illegible] the road turned to the right or left, the Commodore would sing out to Mike to haul in [illegible] larboard or starboard braces, and as far as it had been perfectly "plain sailing," every [illegible] to a charm. They had now arrived [illegible] of the voyage where the road began to [illegible]. The horses dashed off at a more rapid [illegible], and the whole party were exhilerated as they [illegible] roads, trees, and fences. The farther [illegible], the faster went the horses, and from [illegible] they at length got into a canter.

"[illegible] the fore braces," said the Commodore, [illegible] the lines which were attached to the leaders.

"Ay, ay, sir," responded Mike, who was now holding them in with all his might.

"[illegible] the larboard fore brace, there—*hurry!*" [illegible] the Commodore, as the leaders were approaching too near the brink of a *precipice* which stared at them *from the left*.

"Ay, ay, sir," said Mike.

"How fast are we going now?" said the Commodore to the tar.

"About sixteen knots, sir," continued Jack, who was holding fast to the little foremast to prevent being pitched out, as the wheels would occasionally hit a stump or root.

The pace had become absolutely terrific. Single trees and double trees were rattling, traces were swinging about, hold back straps were strained all but to breaking, and still the mad steeds kept on down the declivity. To the left was a steep and gloomy precipice, at some points a hundred feet high; and to run off here—to meet shipwreck at such a point—would involve the certain destruction of passengers and horses, officers and crew. The passengers were alarmed, and even the brave old Commodore, although he showed no fear and appeared perfectly cool and collected, began to think it time to "haul in sail."

"How does she head now?" shouted the old fellow to Mike.

"Right on [illegible] that bowlin' precipice there. Be me sowl, it [illegible] be our mothers that ud know [illegible] she sinks in that ugly spot," was the answer.

"Let go the main sail!" sung out the Commodore, who was all the while working at a sham rudder aft, imagining he was keeping his craft from going over the steep.

"Ay, ay, sir," and down came the sail, rattling and fluttering with the current of air raised by the speed with which they were going. The noise frightened the horses still more, and down they went at a [illegible] faster than ever.

"Let [illegible] topsails, Jack," was the next order, and they were soon fluttering and flapping about.

"Keep her steady, there, Mike."

"That's just what I'm after doing, sir, but the devil himself couldn't keep a craft steady in such a rough time as this."

"Jib, there—let go and haul the jib," sung out the Commodore. In less time than it takes us to [illegible] the jib came down upon the wheel horses, who, [illegible] an additional fright, started off more furiously than ever. Things now looked alarmingly [illegible], and the gentlemen passengers were trembling with fright. The Commodore had one more experiment to try, and as shipwreck now appeared inevitable, he sung out:

"Let go the anchor! Be quick!" No sooner said than done, for before the words were fairly out of the Commodore's mouth, Jack had pushed the small anchor from the bows of the craft. About [illegible] fathoms of rope ran out with great velocity, when the anchor caught in a tree by the road side, and brought them all up. It did not bring them all standing, however, but all tumbling; for the sudden jerk sent the leaders over the precipice, dragging the other horses and the [illegible] craft—passengers, baggage and all—a distance of about thirty feet, after them. Three of the horses were killed, Mike had his shoulder put out, the old Commodore was severely and his friends slightly injured; and even the Guerriere, after having been battered all to pieces by the Constitution, did not present such a melancholy looking wreck as the old Commodore's man-of-war [illegible] after the accident. Thus ends our story of the "Land Cruise of an Old Salt."

"Comm[illegible]

NEW MODE OF RAISING THE WIND.

[illegible] one of our best [illegible] happened to be nearly empty at the time, she was [illegible] accosted by [illegible] a perfect stranger to her. He was short and stout, with a dandy [illegible] of hair, white gloves, and all the outward appearances of gentility. He addressed her very familiarly, and expressed his pleasure at having met her.

"I believe I have not the honor of your acquaintance, sir," said the lady, deeming his familiarity was rather of the impertinent order.

"Well, never mind that; it is never too late to form an agreeable acquaintance. Are you going up this way? I'll go with you; or, here, take my arm."

"I really must decline the honor, sir, and request you, if you are a gentleman, to leave me at once."

"Bah! how pretty you look when you are angry!" and the vulgar fellow was preparing to put his arm around her waist, when the lady was overjoyed at seeing a tall, well dressed, gentlemanly man turn the corner, and advancing rapidly towards them. Her exclamations brought him to her side at once, and his presence seemed to cool down, in a wonderful degree, the ardor of the first comer.

"What is the matter madam?" he asked, "has any thing happened? Can I be of service to you in any way?"

"Sir, I have been grossly insulted by this person."

"You scoundrel!" (shaking his stick at the short fellow, who sneaked away) "if it was not for making a scene in the open street, I would cudgel you to death. (To the lady.) The vagabond who presumed to insult you is gone, madam; you need not fear now."

"I am under the greatest obligations——"

"Oh, don't mention it, I beg you. Will you allow me to escort you, to prevent the repetition of any such insult?"

"I should be sorry to trouble you, but really I have been so much agitated by what has happened, and my nerves are quite unstrung, and I must go home—if it is not taxing your politeness too much—that fellow may return."

"Don't be afraid, I will take care of him."

The lady accepted the gentleman's proffered arm very thankfully, and retraced her steps home. On the way they talked about balls and concerts, the weather, the opera, the news of the day, and other nothings which make up fashionable conversation. To judge from the gentleman's manners and discourse, as well as from his frock, cane and yellow gloves, he was altogether *comme il faut*. When they reached the lady's door, he bowed and was taking his leave.

"I really feel much indebted, sir," said she, "for your very timely interference."

"Very much indebted, indeed, and if—if I could acknowledge your services in any way——"

"Why, if you please, you may give two shillings."

"Two——!" The lady was thunderstruck; but she really felt grateful to her preserver from insult, and without saying a word, pulled out her purse and handed him the money. He took it and walked away. At the corner our short friend of the cloak and white gloves met him.

"Well," asked he, "how much did you get?"

"Two shillings," replied he of the cane and yellow gloves.

"That will do; let's go and get some breakfast."—*N. Y. Mirror.*

Taking the Census.—Scene:—A house not a hundred miles off.

Inquisitor: Good morning madam. Is the head of the family at home?

Mrs. Touchwood: Yes, sir, I'm at home.

Inq.: Havn't you a husband?

Mrs. T.: Yes, sir, but he aint the head of the family, I'd have you know.

Inq.: How many persons have you in your family?

Mrs. T.: Why, bless me, sir, what's that to you? You are mighty inquisitive, I think?

Inq.: I am the man that takes the Census.

Mrs. T.: If you was a man in his senses, you wouldn't ax such impertinent questions.

Inq.: Don't be affronted, old lady, but answer my questions as I ask them.

Mrs. T.: You know that the scripture says—"answer a fool according to his folly." Old lady, indeed!

Inq.: I beg your pardon, madam; but I don't care about hearing scripture just at this moment. I am bound to go according to law, and not according to gospel.

Mrs. T.: I should think you went neither according to law nor gospel. What business is it to you to inquire into folk's affairs, Mr. Thingumbob?

Inq.: The law makes it my business, good woman, and if you don't want to expose yourself to its penalties, you must answer my questions.

Mrs. T: Oh, its the law, is it? That alters the case. But I should like to know what business the law has with people's household matters.

Inq.: Congress made the law, and if it don't please you, you must talk to them.

Mrs. T.: Talk to a fiddlestick! Why, Congress is a fool, and you're another.

Plain Directions.—"Represent me in my portrait," said a gentleman to his painter, "with a book in my hand, and reading aloud. Paint my servant also in a corner where he cannot be seen, but in such a manner that he may hear me when I call him."

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

The horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb 12, 18[illegible]. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.—The Subscriber found, in the street at Salisbury, on the [illegible] instant, a calfskin Pocket Book, containing some valuable papers and [illegible] cents in cash. The owner can have his property by applying, 2 miles south of Concord, to the subscriber, after paying for this advertisement. WM. A. RICE.

July 11, 1840. 2

Valuable Lands for Sale.

AT the house of Hugh Brown, between three and four miles above Wilkesboro', and on the Yadkin River, there will be sold, on the [illegible] and 23rd days of September next, three several tracts of land, containing

1,000 ACRES,

or more, that constitute the farm whereon he lives. Said Lands lie on both sides of the Yadkin River, and contain at least, 125 acres of Yadkin bottom, besides a quantity of good upland. Also, 450 Acres of Land, on the waters of Lewis Fork and Reddie's River; also, one undivided-half of two lots in the Town of Wilkesboro';—one of said lots adjoins the Public square, and as a situation for business equal to any in the Town.

Also, on the 25th and 26th days, there will be sold on the premises, in Ashe County, 640 Acres of Land, situated on Meet Camp-creek, valuable for its meadow land and its convenience for a stock farm; also, 125 Acres, on Pine Swamp Creek, and 50 or 60 Acres on the Blue Ridge.

Said Lands will be sold on a credit of three and four years, and will be sold by me as Executor under the Will of John Brown, deceased.

HAMILTON BROWN, Ex'r.,
Of John Brown, dec'd.

Wilkesboro', N. C., July 24, 1840.

Also, there will be sold on the 22nd and 23rd days of September next, at the house of the above-named Hugh Brown,

HORSES, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep,

a quantity of good Wheat, of the growth of 1839—crop of Wheat and Corn of this year's growth; Rye and Oats;—Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils;—Also, on the 25th and 26th, a parcel of STOCK CATTLE, on the premises in Ashe, on Meet-Camp Creek.—For more full information concerning the Lands above described, persons desirous to purchase are referred to Hugh Brown, in Wilkes, and John Miller, who resides on the Meet-Camp Lands.

HAMILTON BROWN.

July 24, 1840. tds.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and *William Doss of Surry, all of whom are highly* pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839. tf

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer*, *Mechanic*, or the *Fashionables* of the town or country.

N. B They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840. tf

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Davidson County, on the 26th of June last, a Negro Boy who says his name is *George*, and that he belongs to Clarke Perry, of Lancaster Dis. S. C. He says he is [illegible] years old; he is 5 feet and 7 inches high, head somewhat bald, [illegible] and [illegible], a [illegible] and [illegible].

The owner of said boy is hereby requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

[illegible]

[illegible], N. C. [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS,
Salisbury, Aug. 13, 1840.

Attention! Officers of the 64th Regt.:

YOU are commanded to parade at the Courthouse in the town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 5th of September next, at 10 o'clock A M, armed with [illegible] for Drill. By order of

R. W. LONG, Col. Com'dt.

J. M. Brown, Adj't. tm

Great Western Stage Line,

FROM SALISBURY to ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Arrangement for 1840.

THE above line is now in full operation, and arrives at, and departs from Salisbury as follows: Leaves Salisbury on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Ashville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, leaves Ashville on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

A. BENCINI,
R. W. LONG.

N. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C., for Nashville, Tennessee, will find no delay whatever on this route. A. B. & R. W. L.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 3, 1840. tf

More Good Things, JUST RECEIVED, AT THE SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE

MONS. ROUECHE

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving and opening, at his establishment in Salisbury, a Splendid Assortment of every thing desirable in his line of business—among which will be found

Sardines,
Herrings,
Codfish,
Mackarel,
Cheese,
All kinds of Crackers, such as butter, sweet and ginger Nuts,
Anchois,
First rate Oysters,
Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, and Spice,
Spanish Cigars—best,
Chewing and smoking Tobacco,
Starch,
Soap,
Molasses,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Coffee,
Raisins,
Almonds,
Oranges,
Lemons,
Pine Apples,
Bannanas,
Malaga Grapes,
Hyson Tea,
Powder and Shot,
London Mustard,
" Porter,
English Walnuts,
Cocoa Nuts,
Figs,
Hazle Nuts,
Albany Ale,
Newark Cider,
Essence of Cinnamon,
" Mint,
" Cloves,
All kinds of Cordials,
All kinds of Wines,
All kinds of Liquors,
All of the best quality and latest importations;

Together with a great variety of other Groceries too tedious to mention, and which he will sell very low for cash.

Mons. Roueche returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicits its continuance. [Feb. 14, 1840.—25.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as *Coats*, *Pantaloons*, and *Vests*, of good

Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the *most fashionable and durable style*, and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the

Cabinet-Making Business,

IN THE VILLAGE OF

LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on *lower terms* than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work. NATHAN PARKS.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840.

Book Bindery.

WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronise him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms.

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] Grove, [illegible]

[illegible]

They now have on hand [illegible] are desirous of selling [illegible]

☞ They invite all persons [illegible] Leather, to call and examine [illegible] purchasing elsewhere.

H. & W. C. [illegible]

Rowan Co., Aug. 7, 1840.

Moffat's Life Pills & [illegible]

THESE medicines are indebted for [illegible] their manifest and sensible action [illegible] the springs and channels of life, [illegible] with renewed tone and vigor. In [illegible] tified cases which have been [illegible] most every species of disease to which [illegible] frame is liable, the happy effects [illegible] LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX [illegible] been gratefully and publicly [illegible] persons benefitted, and who [illegible] quainted with the beautifully [illegible] ples upon which they are compounded, [illegible] which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES [illegible] selves in diseases of every description. [illegible] operation is to loosen from the coats of [illegible] and bowels, the various impurities [illegible] constantly settling around them; [illegible] the hardened fæces which collect in [illegible] tions of the small intestines. Other [illegible] ly partially cleanse these, and leave [illegible] masses behind as to produce [illegible] with all its train of evils, or sudden [illegible] its imminent dangers. This fact is well [illegible] all regular anatomists, who examine [illegible] bowels after death; and hence the [illegible] these well informed men against quack [illegible] or medicines prepared and heralded [illegible] by ignorant persons. The second [illegible] Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys [illegible] bladder, and by this means, the liver [illegible] the healthful action of which entirely [illegible] on the regularity of the urinary [illegible] blood, which takes its red color from [illegible] of the liver and the lungs before it [illegible] heart, being thus purified by them, [illegible] by food coming from a clean stomach, [illegible] ly through the veins, renews every part [illegible] tem, and triumphantly mounts the [illegible] in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines [illegible] thoroughly tested, and pronounced a [illegible] medy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation [illegible] Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn [illegible] ache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, [illegible] and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, [illegible] Fevers of all kinds, Rhumatism, Gout, [illegible] all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and [illegible] tion, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, [illegible] Eruptions and Bad Complexion, Eruptive [illegible] plaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other [illegible] Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, [illegible] Colds and Influenza, and various other [illegible] which afflict the human frame. In FEVER [illegible] AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have [illegible] most eminently successful; so much so, that [illegible] Fever and Ague Districts, Physicians almost [illegible] versally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients [illegible] be particular in taking the Life Medicines [illegible] according to the directions. It is not by [illegible] paper notice, or by any thing that he himself [illegible] say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit; [illegible] is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL [illegible] as a domestic guide to health.—This little [illegible] let, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, [illegible] York, has been published for the purpose [illegible] plaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of [illegible] and will be found highly interesting to [illegible] seeking health. It treats upon prevalent [illegible] and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—[illegible] by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale [illegible]

CRESS & BOGER.

Salisbury, N. C., May 1, 1840.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND [illegible] BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much [illegible] the afflicted in every part of the country, [illegible] ceived and for sale by the Subscribers

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., also Agents for the same.

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39.

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, [illegible] son County, takes this method to inform [illegible] lic that he will enter into contract with [illegible] persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or [illegible] ties, who wish houses, factories, or [illegible] buildings erected of Brick, to build [illegible] durable, and in as good style as any [illegible] country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick. [illegible] He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING [illegible]

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing [illegible] Line of Business, to the Female Academy [illegible] fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as [illegible] his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please [illegible] word at the office of the Western Carolinian, [illegible] shall be punctually attended to.

[illegible]

Davidson, April 18, 1839.

To the Pub[illegible]

THE Subscriber takes this method of [illegible] Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING-STON[illegible]

as usual, at his Granite Quarry, [illegible] Salisbury, near the old [illegible] able to supply all orders for MILL [illegible] best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices, WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, [illegible] ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, [illegible] GOLD GRINDERS, &c. [illegible]

[illegible]